## THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1867. To use the word astounded will hardly convey an idea the condition of the people of this State when learned that Henry H. Haight was the Govor elect and that the conservative party had at the State like a whirtwind, electing two out three Congressmen and enough of the Legis-ture to secure the election of a conservative to the nited states Senate. Stunned would be a better word, nd it can be applied to both parties alike, for the re-

han the conservatives at their great victory.

We, the lookers-on, who had watched the campaign, felt sure that the republican majority in the State would be much reduced from what it was when I ow was dected Governor by reason of a spitt in the republican ranks and the platforms as laid down by the two principal candidates; but that a majority of sixteen thousand on one side would be changed to nine thousand on the other we never dreamed of or thought possible. Now that the smoke has cleared away and the dead are being buried and the wounded are being picked ap, the discomited republicans are giving all sorts of excuses for their terrible defeat. They say that the aix thousand registered voters in this city that did not to the polis are all Union men. I will grant that are correct in this assertion. They say that the ote for the democrats. This is in part true; but they fail mention the real cause of heir rout, which is nothmore nor less than this—that a vast majority here opposed to radica ism and refuse to admit the negro are opposed to radicalism and refuse to admit the negroto social and political equality according to the whereand desires of the present Congress. The six thousand
that did not vote could not do so on the side of the conservatives, and they would not support radicalism;
hence they stayed at home. The fact that two out of
three Congressmen have been elected by the con-ervatives, and enough of the Legistaure to scare a United
States Senator, is proof positive that what I assert is
true. If Mr. Haight had only been elected by the conservatives and the balance of the radical ticket had
been successful, then we might have supposed Mr. Gorham's personal unpopularity to have been the cause of
his defeat; but the complete capsize, the utter change,
demonstrates that while there is ten thousand Union
majority in the State, there is a vast minord y with
thouse who are the friends of Summer and Stevens. California is a Union State to the back bane. She would
accriftee everything to maintain the integrity of the
government; but she will not submit to the orderings of
Congress or countenance the plan of reconstruction as
laid down by that body. She has spoken the fin her
late election; has announced what her opinion is, and
if the conservative party nominate the right man she
will do the same thing, and better, at the next Presidectual election.

I think the line election day and night were the

will do the same thing, and better, at the next Fresheattal election.

I think the late election day and right were the most exciting, most amusing, and at the same time the most quiet, that I ever witnessed. During the day it was evident that the conservatives would carry the city, but yet the State was considered sale for Gorham, but by a much reduced majority, and I sent you a telegram to that effect. About five P. M. a return was received from a little place called Kinrs on, down the country, whereat there were thirty-four roters; of these thirty-une voted for Haight and three for Gorham. A fittle after midnight, from the returns received from the country, it became a sure thing that the conservatives had traumphed.

night, from the returns received from the commer, it became a sure thing that the conservatives had trumphed.

Three sears are it was almost a harging matter to have voted for McClellan; but it is not so now for having voted for McClellan; but it is not so now for having voted for Maight or a conservative Congressman. A man is now comparatively asfe from being called a rebel and a copperhead because he ddin't vote the radical ticket. Times have changed, soher second thought has the control, and those who were loudest in their denunciations and threats when the crowd was with them now only "blow" in private or shake their fists when their hands are in their pockets.

The Governor dect, Henry H. Halght, is an exceedingly popular man in this state, a lawyer of high standing, a gentleman in every sense of the word and a man against whom nothing can be said. He will make a good Governor; this is conceded on all adee, and his administration will prove one of benefit to the State in every way. His spech, on being screnaded the night after his election, was short and to the point; it was manip and straightforward, and he left nothing unsaid that abould have been mentioned. His language was patriotic in the extreme—that, too, without speaking hard words or expressing a derire to hang everybody and consected with the late rebellion. All were pleased with it except they who are sold, body and soal, to those who, at Washington, are striving to maintain discord and lifeling throughout the country.

It has been suggested by some of the hot-headed radicals that Governor Low should take advantage of the opportunity and call an extra session of the Legislature in crier to ratify the constitutional amendment. This is all very pretty, but it won't go down, for two reasons, the first of which is, that the majority of the people are against said amendment and wou't silow its passage, and the second is, that he majority of the people are against said amendment and wou't silow its passage, and the second is, that he majority of the p

In a speech just delivered by the Governor elect of Ohio, General Bayes, that gentleman said:-Ohio, General Hayes, that gentleman said:—
Two prominent issues were before us. One was in renation to the public credit. The Union party have been
in layor of maintaining the credit of the nation, and
will continue to stand on that plank to the end.
(Cheers.) They believe that the national credit is an
important part of the national power, and the good
name of the nation is, under all circumstances, to be
maintained. Again it is probable from the complexion
of the legislature that a three-fifths vote can not be
obtained to submit again to the people the colored
suffrage proposition. It is probable that that issue will
not be in any canvass in this State for some years to
come.

The Pennsylvania Electio The aggregate vote of Philadelphia is a trifle over one

hundred and one thousand, out of an assessment of one hundred and fourteen thousand citizens, a cast of votes felt in the contest by the people of that city. The following officers received the majorities set opposite their

Sharswood'	Totalian							
Ludlow's n								
Lyle's maj	ority	 	 					3,95
Leech's me	ority		 				**	1,19
Ballier's m.	gority	 	 				**	.1.73
Peirsol's m	mormy	 	 	110				. 2,11
Megary's ma								
	rd Sinator							
1000				Health.	22500	50		

A. Nagle, the democratic candidate, is 2,970.

Alabama Election Returns. The following partial returns of two days! voting are all that we have yet received. The probabilities are in

favor of a Convention:-	
Registered.	Voted.
Mobile, complete 8,200	4,863
Betier 2.650	1,025
Mindison 4,750	2,000
Conecub	7.000
Kimore 2,450	1,325
Limestone 2,400	1,000
Conhert 2,409	025
Lawrence 2,995	1,600
Perry 5,134	1,500
Montgomery, complete 8.476	6,060
Lowndes	3,400
Davlas	5,500
Marengo 6.137	2,000
Macon	2,000
Frankiln 1,000	600
Lee 3.045	1,780
Total61,490	35,623

A Threat to Force Negro Suffrage on Ohio. The Rechester (N. Y.) Democrat (radical), discussing the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, admits that the radical power is broken in the States, vet glories in Congress. It says .- "For the loss of the amendment in Ohio there is fortunately a sure remedy. If the State refuses to grant equal rights to all Americans without regard to both, we must invoke the power of Congress to achieve that just and salutary reform."

Views of the German City Press on the Re-

the New York Democrat (republican), in referring to the result of the recent elections, aske, "How is this remarkable result, which might be called a revolution, to be explained?" and proceeds to answer its own question

Various circumstances have contributed to it. As far as regards the unitonal questions, the republican faajority acknowledge accompact unity, which, if directed by a powerful mind, seizes upon and disposes of questions without difficulty. The majority of Congress was composed of men of intellect and liberal ideas, but they lacked neive and energy. They were afraid to impeach the President, and they confined the meles sto making laws to limit his power, but met with such fill success that Manberry was enabled to discover loop-holes at all points through which Johnson could escape to continue his game. The people lost all sympathy for the radical Congress, and began to give the President credit for his steady opposition and perseverance. The defeat in Onlo was makely owing to the negro suffrage amendment to the constitution. It cannot be defined that the masses there, as here, are not yet as follows:-

sufficiently propared to accord the right to vote to negro. The prejudice against the race is too strong

The New Forker Journal (democrat) argues:—

If Andrew Johnson imagines that the results of file October elections are to be regarded as the manifestations of an indorsement or admiration of his administration, he is greatly mistaken. The verdict of the people is not only directed again t his opponents in Congress but against the acts of all the powers of the government, which all belong to one party. It is a repudiation of the republican Executive, the republican Schate and House of Representatives and of the republican State governments. It was not merely a protest against the acts of certain persons, but against a whole party machinery and against the corruption in all brancaes of the political organism. But the President is in a before position than his fellow delinquents, if he only comprehends what the people want.

The Journal says the President must commence a reform by a change of his Cabinet, and adds:— The New Yorker Journal (democrat) argues:-

form by a change of his Cabinet, and adds :-

At the present time popular indignation is mainly directed assume the Secretary of the Treasury, McCol-loch, whose maintenance in office, according to all developments in regard to a monstrous corruption in the linance department, appears to be the toniest spot in Johnson's administration.

General Grant for the Presidency.

The Galona Gauette of the 7th inst. places at the head of its editorial columns, "For President in 1868, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, subject to the decision of the Republican Rational "onvention." In a long double leaded editorial upon the subject, it disclaims any wish on the part of those whom is represents to lustet upon the General's nomination, if it shall not be found that he is then gives its reasons way General Grant should be the next Prosident. It says:—

the real choice of a majority of the party. The Gaedia then gives its reasons why General Grant should be the next President. It says:—

A soldier of unsurpassed renown, and trief in the covernment of men in the field, no one deales to him a power of the most trinordinary character. In that character is combined no less the civinan than the soldier. He governs easily, because he governs reasonably, and the secret less in this, that men subject to his control are, more than under common men, indicated to govern themselves. This is the perfection of administrative ability, especially in a self-governwent like ours. This power is never acquired by education, but has its fountain in the temperament. To say that General Grant is a civit soldier is saying that he is not arrogant, nor overbearing nor tyrannical in his manner or spirit towards other men. His geographical knowledge of the country is unsurpassed. There is scarcely a road or a river, a mountain or a valley of any note that he has not studied. The people of every port of the country he knows, for he has enter fed representatives of all to victory or held them at his mercy is defeat. This knowledge of the country and of his people is a qualification of no small moment in a Chief Magistrate of a nation like this, at a time when the finest seasibilities of the heart are to be reached in the process of harmonizing the conflicting elements of feering that have been so diverse and watch have brought to the nation such an amount of accumulated wee. In general practical intelligence, in all thirpse touching the internate of the country and the wed being at this people, no man is his superior. He practises economy the most rigid in public expenditures, on the principle that it is wrong to do otherwise. His administration, in this regard, would lighten the public by done, a number of millions, in our opinion, that it would be hazardous for us to name. His mind is as quick as a fissh to detect a wrong, and equally quick in deviding a remedy, where one is possible wit

President.

The Baltimore American, October 11, hoists the name of General Grant for President, subject to the decision of the National Republican Convention, and says:—

of the National Republican Convention, and says:—
We cordially and earnestly endorse the following resolation, atopied by the Maryland Republican Convention
at its session yesteriap:—
Resolved, latities republicans of Maryland, in convention
assembled, carmedly economical to the republican party of
the country the nonination of General Ulivases S. Grant as
their cardidate for freedent of the United States.

The regult of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio
may be regarded, politically, in the same light to the
republican party as the second battle of Bull Ron was to
the cause of the Union. We shortly thereafter called
General Grant to the command of our forces, and he
led us on to victory. To secure the results of that victory to the loyal men of the nation the services of General Grant are again required, and when once he takes
the field he will "light it out on that time" to an enduring traumph of the principles of those who fought with
him, and sustained the cause of the government throughout the rebellion.

It has been suggested by some of the hot-headed radicals that Governor Low should take advantage of the opportunity and call an extra session of the Legislature in criter to ratify the constitutional amendment. This is all very pretty, but it won't go down, for two reasons, the first of which is, that the majority of the people are against said amendment and woult allow its passage, and the second is, that, according to law, no Legislature can be called together but the one just elected.

Oblio.

In summing up the result in Ohio, as far as heard from, the Clucinnati Enquirer says the Legislature stands democratic, although "it is forced to concede a majority to Hayes of 211 votes." The Enquirer commenced crowing with an array of nine roosters over its column. In its last issue we noticed but one. The Enquirer is, however, satisfied with the result, and remarks that "the democracy need not case their jubliations as long as they remember that they have reduced the majority against them from 45,00 to a few hundreds, carried the Legislature, and secured a United States Senator in the place of the truccient But the chemical to the data my views mest the approbation of Mr. —and yourself. They are the approbation of size country. That they should accord with the principles of my former democratic as was democratic as they are democratic as was democratic as they are democratic as was democratic breat the country. That they should accord with the principles of my former democratic as was democrated before it became conservatism under the manipulations of Filimore, Geo. T. Curris, Winthrop, Jossah Randail, and persons of their opinions, who never drew a democratic breath they should are probable of my former democratic as was democrated to result and republican party for the resuscitation of filimore, Geo. T. Curris, Winthrop, Jossah Randail, and persons of their opinions, who never drew a democratic breath they should an endouted a winter of the principles of my former democratic as was democrated to result and republi should make a good candidate for the Presidence)? Will not say with clay, that "I had rather be right than be I'resident," because he was wrong and not President besides; but I will say that I would not sacrifice my independence of thought and action to be President tet times over, and that is not saying much, seeing what sort of men we have had, and may possibly have, to hi that now degraded place.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Letter from B. C. Yancey, of Georgia. B. C. Yancey, of Georgia, has written a long and elaborate letter on the situation. The Macon, (6a.)

We expressed our commiseration yesterday for this gentleman, supposing that the fatal influence of Joe Brown had induced him, relucantly we hoped, to give in his adhesion to the leathsome scheme of "reconstruction" proposed by the Military bill. We desire now and since reading his letter, to retract that sympathy. A man who deliberately dishonors, the grave of a noble brother, and spits upon and delies his memory and life-long principles and teachings—who insults the common sense, the virtue and patriotism of every white man in Georgia, and bothly proclaims the right and Justice of legislation expressly designed to establish the supremacy of the negro rane in ten states of the American Union, inspires no sentiment mindre than a mingled compound of shame, contempt and indignation. Laten to him:—"Congress has the right to pass these military bills, submitting terms of peace and restoration. They are passed under the law of nations. In neither aspect is there any conflict with the constitution." Journal speaks of it as follows:-

Prospect of Another Buckshot War in Peun-

Prospect of Another Buckshot War in Peunsylvania.

[From the Philadeiphia Age, Oct. 11.]

Notwithstanding the jundoubted success of the democrate State ticket, and the decaded majority for Judge
Smarwood, the radicals of "the ring" are still proclaiming their belief that Judge Williams has been elected,
if this means anything, it means that the oil game of
traid is to be sain played, and the radicals intond to
treat the election as though they had not been defeated.
We warn the party leaders against attempting such a
thing. Democrate are in no humor or condition to submit passively to such an outrage, and punishment certain and severe will quickly follow, not only the
miscrable tools who may be the instruments of
its perpetration, but also the greater crimnals and belief knaves who furnished the
money for their purchase. We cannot for one moment
entertain the belief that Colornel Francis Jordan, was
occupies the dual position of Secretary of the commonwealth and Chairman of the Radical State Committee
offices that ought to be incompatible—would allow such
an outrage to be preptrated. Certain it is that the State
returns are seen to the office of the Secretary of the
Commonwealth, and no fraud can be successful without
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the commonwealth, and no fraud can be successful without
the commonwealth of some officers of the department. In
1848 there was a "buckanot war" in Pennsylvania, occasomed by an alliampt to famper with the purity of the
builted party pause wall before they procipitale another
such an overal.

The Reaction.

The Reaction.

[From the springfield Republican radicale, Oct. 11.]
The defeat of equal suffrage in Onto is a diagrace and humiliation to the republican party not only of that State, but the whole country. The petty victory in electing the State links is small compensation. There are no excuss or pailiations to be offered. The republicans of Onto have declared that they do not believe in equal suffrage as a right. They are willing to aid in forcing it upon the South, in order to secure loyal reconstruction and republican secondancy in that section, but they deny it to their own colored citizens, because they led strong enough without their votes. This is the whole case, and there are no means of warding off the derision and contemps it provokes.

[From the Cheinnan Commercial (republican), Oct. 10. There has been more of the severity of justice than of the wisdom of expediency in the extremely radical policy of Congress for two years past. It has been constantly assumed by the radical leaders that they only represented an intense and inveterate radicalism in the people. They asserted that they were really driven before the popular tempest of radicalism, which was destined to aware round the world fits the trade winds. There are now visible signs that the country has either had too much or too lifts of the radical policy. As we are no the two or too lifts of the radical policy.

most incodite nature. The first question that arose was as to the justifiable representation of Richmond and Sudolk counties. The point was etaborately argued by Mr. Christie, politician from New York, and Congressiman Taber, of Queens. They argued the question without my definite result, and the discussion finally closed by Taber despite the motion of thristie, that Richmond county was emitted to six representatives, and that if Richmond received the right to substitute the alternates appointed, then he claimed that Queens should be allowed to substitute her alternates and make the representation of the counties stand Queens nine, Richmond six. This motion was opposed accordingly by Christie, who in an elaborate and county appear asked the Convention to support him in his proposition, and discussed at some length the kind of a man they (Richmond county) wanted for the next nomination—one who would it positios obtain the removal of the obnorious Excise law and the nusances of quarantine. Upon motion of Mr. Pearsais the Convention adjourned until Friday next, when the matter will doubtless be further discussed, and a nomination made which will prove anything but satisfactory. The republicans think that they can sagain elect, without any doubt, their intended candidate, Nicolas B. La Bau.

AMUSEMENTS. The first concert of this old and honored society takes place next month. The first rehearsal came off on Friday at the Academy of Music, the only work performed being Liszt's Mazeppa. It was a cheering indication of the efficiency of the new regime of the society to find so many members process at a private rehears. The orchestra has been increased to one hundred performers, and there were but few absent on this occasion. Little did the bearded Cossack chief, when he told the story of his wild ride to the Ukraine to the royal filpuster, before the battle of Pullowa, dream that his ex ample would be emulated by adventurous females desirous of displaying their proportions, and that a crazy old abbe would endeavor to place himself, horse, wolves and Cossacks in a symphonic peem. Seldom has an orchestra ventured on anything so this emanation from Franz Light, It commences rapid movement, representing the galloping of the offery untamed," Then comes a crash of syncopated measures, in which the strings try to convey the idea of mountain torrents, a necessary f ature during the ride, rider with unfriendly views, are supposed to find voice in the reeds. In this part of the poem there are many striking examples of those climaxes of sound and fury or outbursts of the entire orchestra which are so characteristic of Liezt. Another peculiarity is his foodness for march movements. His works are generally a series of marches strong together by discordant eccentric passages which are perfectly uninciliable to the inscener. This mode of treatment may be very profound and sublime, but we suspect that its snows lack of purpose and imbility to sevelop a schelet. The first march in dazeppa has a grand boss accompaniment on the 'sell said contra but, with may be termed curomatic thunder. The second march is handsomely framed in arpesgios, which, we think, will require a harp or two to give proper effect. So far there is a great deal of vig r and fire in the work, although, at some instances, of a strange and grotesque mature sandwiches between the first marques is a charming little dualogue, commencing with a profunged trill on the volline, and followed by a plaintive measure from the contra basel, 'cell and obto in succession. After the second march the orchestra bursts out again into an impe-nous synopated, invented, in which every instrument shroke out discovered withent number. The unison passages that follow are very grand, and produces the same effect, as those wendrous choruses of rider with unfriendly views, are supposed to find voice imperuous syntopated movement, in which every instrument shreks out discords without mumber. The unison passages that follow are very grand, and produce the same effect as those wondrows concuses of Meyerbeer. At length the worthy Abbb leaves his hero on the rocks beside his exhauster reced. The theme is committed to the care of the most plannitive of instruments—the 'cello—and is very' skufmiy worked. The finale of the symphony is really grand, although within the extreme. A picture-que coxack march is ushered in am d this tremolo of the string basses and call of trumpers. The treatment of this march is very striking and effective. However, we can readily console ourselves for the absence of Elszt, or bis insane imitators, from any programme. It may be interesting to know the extent of the inbors of the Philotrinoic Society for twenty sive years. The following het will show what we can do in America—Beethoven, 62 works; Berlica, 13; Brisone, 2; Benott, 5; Ragiel, 2; Gade, 12; Cherubini, 4; Gluck, 2; Hiller, 2; Haydn, 6; Kalliwoda, 4; Liadopantar, 4; Harrenner, 5; Meyortheer, 1; Mozart, 14; Hendelssolm, 31; Meolas, 1; Ries, 3; Relissing, 2; Rossin, 4; Rietz, 2; Robinatom, 1; Spontial, 2; Scalindelmentor, 1; Wober, 29; Scanbert, 6; Schumann, 20; Scanenter, 1; Volkmann, 1. Let any European organization show such a record. If it can.

Musical and Dramutic Gossip. The Mendelssohn Quartet Club, of Boston, has started on an extended tour through the West and South under the direction of Mr. H. McGlenen. Mr. Arthur Mathison has written a new play on the

Mr. Arthur Mathigon has written a new play to the subject of the opera of Dinorah for Miss Raggie Mitchell, which will probably be brought out this season.

Mr. Basch, the composer of a Stabat Mater of considerable merit and many excellent specimens of church

music, is about starting for Europe on a professional

of the most upreliable order. Mitton prized Paradise Re-

gained above Paradise Lost; Beethoven was barely pre-

vented from throwing Adelande into the sire; and Handel thought a chorus in Theodora, which nobody ever hears, superior to any in the Nessiah, Paul Meurice's version of George Sands' Beaux Mesvival at the Odeon. The furniture is all in the style of Louis XIII., the period of the play. M. Duquesnet, the manager, has appealed to the various collectors of antiquities, and has obtained a large number of very splen-

did pieces of furniture belonging to the epoch in question. The acting of Berton, Lafont and Deshayer, and that of Madame Antointe and Jane Essier is highly spoken of. A piece so perfectly mounted in all respects and with such fidelity of local coloring has not previously been exhibited. Mr. Edward Mollephaner, the distinguished leader and

violinist, has invented a very ingenious machine to enable the student of the violin to assume the proper position both for bowing and holding the instrument. The Exposition has made a great difference in the re-

ipts of the Parisian theatres. Here are the receipts

for 1866 and 1867 :		
THE PARTY OF THE P	1866.	1867.
	Pirmes.	France,
April.	1,378,207	1, 222, 755
May	1,184,347	1,558,192
June	717.272	1,554,028
July	609,272	1,459,373
August	777,507	1,363,751
It appears thus that the	aggregate	mercase of receipts
distance the research want is	a owner of 50	GOOD France a were

satisfactory result, indeed, for managers Nine Adah Chiton has turned dramatist and will have

a play on the boards on Broadway this winter At the Italian Opera, Brussels, September 22, William Tell was announced for performance. The house was filled by a distinguished audience. Shortly after the commencement of the first act the tenor, while on the stage, suddenly uttered an exclamation of pain and fell necless into the arms of one of the actors. He was instantly carried off the stage and the curtain was After an interval of some minutes the director advanced to the footlights and said that the tenor was so ill that he had been sent to his residence, and it was, therefore, impossible that the opera could be per-

The new Opera House in Paris will contain forty busts, twenty statues, and four groups, and will be orna-manted by no less than ave hundredmarble pillars. The colored marbles used in the building-viz., white, rose, green, red and violet—have been brought from the Pyreneos, Italy, Sweden, Spain and Algeria. Each pillar of the paristyle weight nearly fourteen tons and is about twenty-six and a half feet high and forty-three inches in circumference.

Midsummer's Night Dream will be shortly produced.

at the Olympic with the attractive feature of the talented and charming Miss Fannie Stockton as Oberon.

The immortal Daniel Auber is about to give anothe proof of the immortality of his genius to the world in the shape of a come opera, which he has just completed, under the title of Un Jour de Bonheur. It is intende for the Opera Consque, and the much-talked-of pupil of Madame Eugenie Garcia, Mile, Mombelli, will make her there fives a composer who writes an opera at the age of eighty-six, apparently in the plentitude of his inspira-

Adolina Patti stille reigne codders at the Salle Ventadout. Lucia at Lemmermoor and Crispine e la Comure have both been produced for her, and the Italian theatre is crammed nightly, the receipts averaging fifteen thou-

Rossini has protested against the resuscitation of Tanroll, urged by the utter incompetence of Mile. Grossi for the character of the hero.

M. Bagier intends bringing out Cenerentola and La Donna del Lago, both for his favorite contraite, whom, however, he cannot elevate to the front rank of artists by any amount of frequent presentation or significant emplacement in the performances. La Doma dei Lage, with Adelina Patti se Elens, would be interesting on that account, and Signer Mongini would shine undoubtedly

in Roderick Dhu. Moreover, the opera is one of

most delightful of Rossini's.

M. Rector Bartios has been invited by the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, now solourning at Paris, to pass six mouths this winter at St. Petersburg, to undertake the direction of the concerts of the Conservatoire. He will leave Paris for the great northern city in De-

A selection from the company of Her Majesty's Thea-A selection from the company of Her Majery 2 inca-tre are now performing with unwonted success in Dublin. The troupe is one of the finest which has appeared in Dublin for years, and includes the names of Mile. Tiet-jens, Mile. Sinico, Mme. Trebelti, Signors Bettini, Gas-sier, Foli, Bossi and Casaboni, Mr. Tem Hohler and Mr. Santley. Signor Berignan is the conductor.

The symphony soirces of Theodore Thomas this season have some entirely new works on the programme. Madame Rosa's magnificent voice and Leopold De Meyer's unrivalled plane playing will assist the

AMUSING REMINISCENCES OF BARON HACKETT, THE GREAT REPRESENTATIVE OF JACK FALLSTAFF. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A weekly paper, in referring to the death of Charles S.

Porter, the actor and manager, says:

Mr. Porter was born in Newark, N. J., July 25, 1797, and made his first appearance on the stage in his native city with a strolling company of actors, Baron Hackett, manager. nanager.
I would correct such error, and relate what were the

fects and circumstances, so far as I may be supposed to have been associated with the late Mr. Porter's disent

had recently been admitted as one of the freshmen class of Columbia College, New York, my landlady, a Mrs. Le Roy, introduced to me a fellow boarder, a young man of general appearance, as "Mr. Porter, of Philadelphia." Upon more acquaintance Mr. Porser informed me his home was Philadelphia, where he had been for home was Philadelphia, where he had been for some time studyin; for the stare, and that he nad lately come to New York, and had been trying hard, but in vain, to persuade the manager of the Park theatre (which I haotmaily frequented—having a season thexel) to allow him an opportunity to make his debut; also that he had resolved to abundon such effort, and, instead, to visit Newark. No him to there a popular had and get up, for a public entertainment, some recitations, poeter and dramatic, and for which he could readily obtain a magistrate a hocuse—a incure being them (1816) by the laws of New Jercey promoted within that State. Ar. Porter sol clied me to accompany brow, and suggested if I would assist him theresh, and preferred to do so taxog, I might, under an assumed name.

company into, and suggested I I would assist into the cap, and preferred to do so throug, I might, under an assumed name.

Having repeatedly and with much applause spouted orations and joined in dramatic dialogues at our annual "Union Hait" academic exhibitions in this village (where I had been prepared not college), I was somewhat stage-spicken too, and easily possuated to a paway from the city and my studies for a few days, and went with lar. Porter to Newark, N. J., where he obtained the hotel ballroom for his purpose, and advertised himself as "Mr. Porter, of Philadeppila," and "to be assisted by Mr. Young of New York." Young I was truly—being hardly sixteen. Mr. Porter, bowever, seemed very hearly of mature age.

The appointed winter's evening came, and the poetry and orations and dramatic solvoquies and dialogues were duty recited according to the programme which Mr. Porter nad caused to be printed and circulated; but toe andience numbered about a dozon persons, and only one of them has purchased a texat (the price of which was full a dollar), all the others alving been invited by Mr. Porter, whose expenses on the occasion were unwards of \$25. Notting dainted, however, Mr. Porter induced me to continue with him as far as New Brunswick, N. J., where was added to the bill of fare which had been given at Newark the interiure of \$1 leaster larger wood, the mad kinerant actor, in which I figured again as "Ar. Young, of New York," playing Sylvesier and introducing invitations of the then popular comedians of New York, lillson and Spiller, and Mr. Porter personating Fusuan, the Author. He had reduced the paire of admission to three New York shillings (371/2 cents), and before the hour appointed for beginning the had was filled.

Mr. Porter had succeeded also in enlisting the good-

price of admission to three New York shillings (37)/2 cents), and before the hour appointed for beginning the half was filed.

Mr. Porter had succeeded also in suitating the goodwill and indusine of a Mr. bean, his bill printer and an editor of a newspaper, and a popular and notoriously good fellow in New Brimswick. Sr. Dean had persuaded a cerborated amsteur band of musicians to "columner their valuable and and to perform a variety of popular arts on this occasion." They, however, did not come up penciually to time in reaching the half that evening, and the crowd collected had begun to manifest some imparation. Mr. Porter, being unwilling to analoticate by an appearance his time and place in the order of his programme, persuadad a tail, tanky boy of about fifteen, called "Bill," whom Mr. Dean had kindly sent from his printing office to officiate as prompter, to go forth from the screen at the right side of the platform, and which then had us all from the signt of the people in front of it, and deliver to them a message, in the words of which Mr. Porter thought be had rehearsed Bill sufficiently. Bill, however, proved somewhat bashful in stepping forth from the screen and required to be gently pushed into agot of the stage. The moment Bill appeared—being recognized by nearly all present—many of the spectation shouted, "Why Bill'" applicated tamaittuously and horant'd him. Poor Bill, however, stood meticules and abashed at his reception in such an improvised debut, and, after silence was restored, was so confused be could not unter a syllable of the message win which he had even charged by Mr. Portex, who, seeing Bill had stuck, prompted nim, in short estences and as loudly as he dared, as follows:

"The music not having come yet.—"

Bill (stammering and pulling unreasily with his hands at the sides of his trowsers) uttered—"The music—hain't—come yet."

time"—— Bill—"Mr. Young says it's time"—— Bill—"Mr. Portor—"Mr. Young will give you Norval's account of himselt." Bill—"00, yes! Mr. Young is going to let you have some nevels."

Mr. Porter—"No, no!—Norval's account of himself." Bill—"0h, yes! then novels on account of himself." Mr. Porter (winspering and becoming)—"Come off, Bill!"

Voice among the audience—"Well done, Bill!"
Foor Bull forgot his bow, and while hastening to the screen—
Another voice oried—"Encore! stop, Bill, and eay
that speech over again."

that speech over again."

Bill, now embodesed, made mouths and cried,
"Yang ang ang ang ang ang, I shan't!" and ras
behind the screen.

Within about a minute there came from the auditorium
cries, "How about them novels?" "Yes, where's them

within about a minute there came from the auditorium cries, "How about them novels?" "Yes, where's them fore novels?" however, at this juncture the band of musicians entered, and then utriet order and good humor prevailed. The audicade seemed highly amased and well satisfied, and Mr. Porter's enterprise yielded hum a clear profit of between fifty and sixty dollars.

Mr. Porter and myself then and there parted company, he proceeding to Philadelphia and I returning to New York. Neither of his saw the other until after a lapse of more than twenty years. Mr. Porter, it seems, soon after our parting became a regular actor and identified with the profession, while I grow into manbood, became a merchant for some six years, and, unfortunate as such, thereafter tried my faculties, in the twenty-seventh year of my age, making my debut upon the boards of the sid Park theatry. New York, in 1828. It proved soccessful and I adopted the stage as processions, though I have of late years pursued it rarely and irregularly, and never with a porsevering industry, and consequently have been regarded by many rather as "an amother than a professional actor."

In my occasional movements the last thirty years as a wandering star I have not the late Mr. Porter repeatedly in theatres—sometimes as a manager and at others as to greet each other as old friences and other including my juvenile and his initiatory adventure which I have described.

James H. HACKETT.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith preaches to-night in Dr. Cheever's church, Union square, on George Muller's work, "The Man of Prayer." Mr. Philip Philips will

sing.
Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, pastor of the Sevente

Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, pastor of the Seventeenth street Methodiat Episcopal church, between First and Second avenues, will preach this morning and evening.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry will be held this evening. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., in Christ church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth atreet. A public meeting will be held in St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, next Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Addresses are expected from Right Rev. Bishop Neely, Drs. Huntington, Littlejohn, Burgess and Beckwith and Rev.

C. N. Chandler.

At St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Price, rector, will hold divine service to-day at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M., in the hall at the north-west corner of Broadway and Iwenty-eighth street. Sermon by the rector.

At St. Ann's free church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth

avenue, to-day, Rev. Dr. Gailaudet will preach at half-past seven A. M. and three P. M., the latter service for deaf nutes; Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at half-past ten A. M., and Rev. Stephen F. Hollmes at half-past seven P. M. The evening sermon will be interpreted for deaf

nutes.

At the Upper Church of the Ascension, Thirty-fourth treet, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, entrance on Thirty-loursh street, in the Everett building, services at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

Lityrasity. Washing-

Thirty-loursh street, in the Everett odditing, services at half-past ten A, M. and half-past seven P. M.

Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington square, to-day, at three P. h.; seats free. Subject, "The Woman on the Beast," Rev., chap. If.

At Calvary church, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty first street, the Right Rev. Binnop Coxe will officiate to-day at half-past ten o'clock in the morning and half-past three in the afternoon.

At the Church of the Strangers, large chapel of the University, Washington square. Rev. Dr. Deems will preach to-day at half-past ten in the morning and half-past seven in the evening. Strangers cordinally invited.

At the Church of the Reformation, Fifticial struct, between Second and Third avenues, Rev. Aboott Brown will preach to-day; services at a quarter to eleven in the morning and four in the afternoon. Sunday school at half-past two in the afternoon. Sunday school at half-past seven, on the "Nearness of the Coming of the Lord."

At the Cannal street Presbyterian church, in Greene

Coming of the Lord."

At the Canal street Presbyterian church, in Greene street, near Canal, Rev. Mr. Lyle will preach at half-past ten and half-past three o'cioca.

At the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, between Seventin and Eighth avenues, services, by Divine permission, by Rev. W. A. zout, D. D., at half-past ten this morning, and half-past seven this evening. In the evening, the discourse postponed from tax Sunday evening, "Jacob's First Journey From Home, or the Young Man Setting Out in Life," Young people especially invited.

Mr. H. L. Hastings, of Boston, preaches to-day at the opening of the Star of Hope Mission rooms, 14 Laurens street, above Canal, at haif-past ten this morning, and two and seven o'clock this evening. "The Poor Have the Gospel," Love feast at eight o'clock.

At the old John street Methodis Episcopal church the pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, will presen at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and Rev. Gibbert de La Ma yr, of Wyoming, at seven o'clock in the evening. The one hundred and first anniversary of this church will be held October 27.

There will be service to describe the service the service to describe the service the service to describe the service to describe the service the

the morning and half past seven o'clock in the evening, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D.

Rev. Charles E. Biake, of Maine, having accepted the call of the Free Will and Open Communion Haphist charts. West Sevenieenth street, to become its pastor, will preach every rabbath, at half-past ten o'clock in the understand and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Subath willoof at balf-past nine o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the atternoon.

At St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, between Br-ways and Eighth avenue, there will be preaching by the pastor, the Rev. C. Eszay, at half-past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M. Morning subject—"Orders in Moral Architecture." Evening subject—"Orders in Moral Architecture." Evening subject—"An Old Story Retold." Sunday school at nine and two.

The Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., will preach this evening in St. Ambrose church, corner Prince and Thompson streets, in aid of the industrial school of the parish.

John W. Edmonds discourses before the Spiritualist

parish.

John W. Edmonds discourses before the Spiritualist Society at Dodworth Hail, at haif-past seven o'clock. A converted reverend discourses at haif-past ten o'clock.

Mrs. C. Fanule Ailya, trance speaker, will discourse before the Spiritualist' Society, at Masone Hall, Ila East Thirteenth street, at half-past ten o'clock this morning and baif-past seven o'clock this evening. Conference at three o'clock in the afternuon.

St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes.
The Silicih anniversary sermon was presched by
the rector, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., on clanday, the 6th inst., the associate rector, the Rev. Eastof the parish was given from its formation in the small of October, 1852. From the statistics of the sermon the following summary is taken:—The debt on the property is about \$22.500, \$2,500 worth of repairs having been put upon the church and rectory during the past year. Three legacies, rectory during the past year. Three legacies, two of \$10,000 each and one of \$5,000, will more than pay this debt. The latter, from the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Talman, will be payable next May. The other two, from the Misses Burr, will not be payable till standing and may be vasited in totac tit. the death of the surviving member of the family. In the meantime the church derives no bonefit from them, so that it is paying about \$1,500 interest per annum. During the year ending October 1 there was received in and for the parish the sum of \$13,423 46, \$1,618 being donations and \$11,805 46 offerings. The charitable offerings for all objects, in and out of the parish, were \$3,056 63, leaving \$8,750 43 for its current expenses. A dediciency of \$1,700 was reported, which it was proposed to make up at once by special subscriptions, After an exhortation in relation to the offerings, showing that they were as much a part of public worship as prayer and praise, the rector expressed his hope that the congregation, during the coming year, would endeavor to make their offerings for the support of the church average \$200 a week, for then, at the next anniversary, it would not be necessary to report a dedicency. For the general funt to extend church services to the deaf mutes of our country, \$1,253 78 was received during the past year from various charches and kind-hearted individuals of other parishes. This was expended in traveling and other expenses, and in partially supporting the clergy who were engaged in this interesting work. During the year just ended baptism was administered to 101 persons—adults, \$21 (8 deaf mutes); infants, 80 (2 of deaf mutes). There were 58 confirmed (10 being deaf mutes). There were 58 confirmed (10 being deaf mutes). Themselves of the object of a child of deaf mutes). The umber of communicants was nearly 400, upwards of 50 being deaf mutes. Four services were held every Sunday, and, with but few exceptions, two every week day. The holy communicants of each month and the high festivals. in and for the parish the sum of \$13,423 46, \$1.618

The Bishop of California on the Desecration of the Lord's Day.
The Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California, has addressed a pastoral letter to the churchmen of San Francisco, in which he says:-

inough I have of late years pursued it rarely and irregularly, have been regarded by many rather as "an amotor than a protessional actor."

In my occasional more until the late Mr. Perser repeatedly in the stress—continues as a manager and at others as one of the stock conspany—when we used attending any invented and his mittatory adventors which have described.

James II. RACKETT.

Promastry Farth Acceptor at Firstnice—A young daughter of General Hamilton, of Flushing, mer with an accident on Thursday, which it is thought will prove fatal to her. She, together with some other children, while partially interies on the Shemes of the gradient of th

Since the act of Congress of July 16, 1882, authorizing artificial limbs to be turnished to maimed solders, there have been issued 3.981 legs, 2,240 acms, 3 feet, 55 hands and 125 surgical apparatus. The Surgeon General estimates that 1,000 hubb remains acts to be supplied. Hereafter a money value is to be given in lieu of an order on some manufacturer. The total number of wounds recorded was 133,952, and of "operations" 23,638. The surgeons killed in battle during the ware 29; by accident, 12; died of wounds, 10; died in rebei prisons, 4; of yellow fever, 7; of choors, 3; of other diseases, 271, making a total of 336. Medical officers wounded in battle, 35, 210,047 solders are recorded as discharged on certificates of disability. XILLED BY FALLING FROM A WHEAT STACK.

The Albert Lea (Freeborn county, Minnesota) Standard reports that a Norwegian named Peter Feterson, living near Twin Lakes, was killed by failing from a wheat stack on Sunday, September 29. The Standard deaves that a pitchfork was leaning against the stack, and that Mr. P. fell upon the handle, which entered the abdomen by the anus and penetrated the abdomen leavity. He died in three or four hours, probably from internal hermorrage. It caids the dispensation Providential, and a retribution for sabbath labor.

Why should I encumber myself with the vows which they so recklessly break? Thus, "Christ has been wounded in the house of His frient," in a way which, as all my experiences in the city, I have never seen equalled. The mingling of our communicants in these scenes has been the greatest scaled which I have known to befall the Church, even in tols land.

The Church of England.

A London journal says that the bishops in the Penal Anglican Synod are about to propere an encyclical letter recommending a greater union in the Protestant church. The writer goes on to show that this is a difficult matter, as the last return of the Registrar General contains the names of the following "sects" of Christians as worshipping in Great Britain:

Apostolica Amesona Version.

Apostolice, Armenian New Sciety, Baptista, Baptised Believera, Believers in Christ, Bible Christiana, Bible Defence Association, Brethren (alvinists, Calvinistia Baptista, Catholic and Apostolic Christiana, Christians who object to be of erwise designated.

Miscellanceus.

State Christian Conventions nave, through the instrumentatity of the American Coristian Commission, been called to meet as fon we - Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14, 15, 16; Faribanit, Mino... Oct. 22, 23, 24; Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 22, 23, 24; Peria, I.i., Oct. 29, 30; Lawrence, Kancas, Nov. 6, 7.

Henry Ward Beecher, says the I-dependent, listened to a sermon by the Rev Robert Conyer, in the Church of the Saviour (Unitarian) in Grocker, on a recent Sunday afternoon. After the services were over, he said to Mr. Collyer, "Il you preach at the way, the descons of Plymouth church will not hesinate to let you into their pupit." Collyer responded, "If they have stood you, Mr. Beecher, these ten years, they would gladly stand me by this time."

The proposition to drop the word "Dutch" from the

at and me by this time."

The proposition to drop the word "Dutch" from the title of the "Dutch Reformed Counch" seems likely to be adopted by a very large majority. Ten classes have voted for it by more than three to one; against it not The First Congregational Church in Clinton, Iowa, organized on the 5th of June, 1886, with only fifteen members, has just dedicated the largest and handsomest house of worship in the place. Rev J. W. White is the

The Pan-Anglican Synod has issued as address con demning Popery, mariolotr and maionalism, all of which are already condemned by an t o cenes of their Church, They might just as consecutity, says the Mail, truly, "condemn" cannibalism, Manonim danism and baptism by immersion. It would be no more obviously superfluous.

The Rev. Lyman Bartlett has sailed as missionary to Cesarea in Western Torkey. Ar. Bartlett was a graduate of America College in the class of 1856, and also of the theological seminary at Ea : Wind or, Count, and has been for the last six years pastor of the Congregational churen in Morraville, Vt. He goes to Turkey in company with the Rev. Winson A. Farnaworth, for thirteen years mestourary in that country, and who is now on his return to his old field of labor.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, an eloquent Catholic member of the Canadian Legislature, has joined the total abstinence society, and, as he says, "with the help of God, for all time."

for all time."

The Latayette avenue church will largely increase its gift to home missions over ast year. The treasurer of the home missions committee says it will probably amount to \$3,800, notwithstanding a goodly number has been set of to form two new churches.

has been set off to form two new churches.

An insane man in Woodbury, N. J., amuses himsel by writing letters to the twelve apostles, and directing them "care of Gabriel, in the kingdom of newves." Of a recent one he marked, "official business, free."

The eld Universalist church editics, in New Haven is losing the only remaining evidence that it ever was courch—the towor is being taken down. It is soon to be fitted up for a billiard room, to be occupied by Walter Brown, the famous oareman.

The Western Conference. The Wesleyan Conference, at its recent session in Cleveland, after a spiry d-bate, adopted a report in favor of woman suffrage. Rev. Dr. Baker, of New York, said:—"Too long have I placed woman in the list of colored men and idiots. One of the best judges in Israel was a woman, and in the days of the apostess there were deaconesses."

The General Convention of Universalists has adopted, with only one dissenting vote, a resolution demanding that membersing in the denomination be made dependent upon a helief in the drives authority of the Scriptures and the Lordship of Jesus Christ.

The First Reformed Dutch church of New Bru N. J., celebrated its one hundred and liftieth a sary on Sunday, October 6.

sary on Sunday, October 6.

The Minneapolis Tribune has an account of the arrest of Rey. Edward W. Dunear, a prominent Methodist-minister, for bigamy. He was first married to a daughter of Mr. Edward Jenney, in New Bedford, in 1849, by whom he had five children. In 1865 he ran away from his family, and married again in Minneapolis, where he made himself very conspicuous as a revival preacher and temperance advocate. He again ran away in February last, but was traced to Atonison, Mo., and is now in joil. AID FOR YELLOW FLYER SUFFERERS.

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, Oct. 12, 1867.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following, P. H. & Z., \$50; T. W. T., \$20; John C. Baidwin, \$50; Time-hy litmouse, \$1; Mass Martan crocker, \$50; previously acknowledged, \$11,053; total \$11,224.

Also the following for the b-n-fit of Gaiveston sufferers:—W. K. E., \$20; previously acknowledged, \$20; previously acknowledged, \$6,035; total, \$5,055.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, Oct. 12, 1867. Collections for the yellow fever sufferers, by H. B. Cromwell & Co., for New Orleans:—Geo. A. Clark & Brothers, \$30; H. C. Caikins, \$25; previously remisted, \$5,789 11; total, \$5,864 11.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.

WEALTHY FARMER MURDERED.

He is 10 shed in His Own House-Escape of the Marderers-They Secure \$100,000 in United States Bonds.

the Murderers—They Secure \$100,000 in. United States Bonds.

[From the Cucinosti Enquirer, October 11.]

The Chief of Poince, Robert incirces, yesterday aftermeon received a desyatch, daned Springuleis, Ouio, containing the intelligence that a most horrible murder and heavy robbery had been committed in that vicinity at an early hour that morning. As near as we could glean the particulars from the Chief, a man by the name of Daniel Pentiler, a wealthy farmer, who resides about five miles from Springfield, was murdered in his bed and his house robbed of the heavy sum of one hundred thousand dolars in United. States bonds. The murderers and robbers are supposed to be—one a large and the other a small man, both having been seen about Springfield and both having disappeared. The large man wore a broad brimmed hat and one of them gray clothes. It is supposed they got on the six o'clock marting train bound for this city. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the airost of the murderers, and our Chief and his decetives are on the look out for them. The neighbors in the vicinity of which the murder was committed are in a tremendous state of excitement.

THE ARMLESS AND LEGLESS.